

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations
T.T. London 3a/14d.
On Demand 3a/15d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.

Barometer 29.78

May 18, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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May 18, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 69 2 p.m. 73

Humidity 87 94 81

7946 日九初月四

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1918.

大英帝國八月五英年

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
FOR ANNUAL

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIA'S PEACE FEELERS.

Mr. Balfour Lays Down British Policy.

London, May 16. Mr. Balfour, replying to questions in the House of Commons on the subject of the alleged peace proposals by Austria, said that there was a tendency to treat this subject as if it concerned Britain alone. It was really a delicate question of international policy and could not be discussed as if it were a domestic matter. This was a private letter written by the Emperor Karl to a relative and conveyed by the letter to the French Government under the seal of the strictest secrecy and without permission to communicate it to anyone in Britain except Mr. Lloyd George and the Sovereign. Mr. Balfour admitted that this was an inconvenient way to deal with a great transaction, but it was not the fault of the British Government. The American Government was no better informed regarding the letter than he (Mr. Balfour), but it was a complete delusion to suppose therefore that the Government had ever shown any lack of confidence in the Government and President of the United States. He had no secrets from President Wilson. (Cheers). It was impossible for Britain and the United States to carry on the great work on which they were engaged without complete confidence. Regarding Alsace-Lorraine, Mr. Balfour declared that the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine of 1814 or of 1790 had never been an Allied war aim. Mr. Balfour must have been referring to conversations between the Czar and the French representative, M. Duméril, in connection with that matter early in 1917, which were unknown to the British Government until much later. They had no international bearing and they did not pledge the British Government, which had never in the least encouraged any such action nor did he think that that demand was ever any fixed part of the foreign policy of any French Government for any length of time.

Mr. Outhwaite, interrupting, said that Mr. Runciman's question referred to the statement in the Press that President Poincaré made that demand.

Mr. Balfour replied:—"These pourparlers were not interfered with by any such demand." Proceeding, Mr. Balfour said that it was impossible to know what actuated Emperor Karl, Count Czernin and the Kaiser in these various transactions, but he was inclined to think that it was part of a peace offensive by which he (Mr. Balfour) meant peace proposals by a party not desiring peace but desiring to divide its opponents. He thought that M. Clemenceau, in publishing Emperor Karl's letter, had dealt effectively with these cynical methods. He (Mr. Balfour) believed that the efforts of the Central Powers had never been directed towards peace but to divide the Allies. There was no evidence now or at any time that the German governing classes contemplated the possibility of what we should regard as a reasonable peace, namely a peace to secure the freedom of the world. He reminded the House that a Committee of the French Chamber had already concluded that the above letter had not provided an adequate or satisfactory basis for peace. If there had been any possibility that that letter really contained the seeds of an honourable peace, was it not evident that the Committee of the French Chamber would have expressed regret that the French Government or the Premier had thrown away that opportunity? The House of Commons might well be content with that verdict. Nobody, continued Mr. Balfour, can be more desirous than the British Government of bringing the war to an honourable termination, and if any method whereby that can be accomplished can be shown us, of course it will be accepted. But we are fighting as one among many Allies against the Central Powers, who never had, and now less than ever have, the least intention of meeting the legitimate wishes on which the whole House and the whole country were entirely agreed. These great aims were only obtainable by absolute loyalty between the Allies. (Cheers). Mr. Balfour emphasised that a discussion of the action of foreign statesmen and the motives of a foreign Parliament and duties of foreign Armies would be absolutely fatal to any alliance. Nothing should be said which would make it more difficult to carry out the task which could be accomplished if all the great Allies remained unanimous but which would be lost irretrievably if any breach was allowed to creep in between them. (Cheers).

Mr. Asquith expressed satisfaction that the Government would not close the door upon any honourable peace offer. He gathered from Mr. Balfour's statement that the report in the Press regarding President Poincaré's demand for Alsace-Lorraine of 1814, cabled on May 14, was without foundation as far as Mr. Balfour knew. He was also glad to hear that such a demand was never countenanced by Britain and had not been the settled policy of the French Government. While there ought to be no contradiction, there ought to be no extension of the Allied War Aims. (Cheers).

PEACE TALK.

The Duties of the Press.

London, May 16. Speaking at a Foreign Press Association luncheon in London, the Chairman paid a tribute to Lord Curzon as one of the greatest men who had shaped the destinies not only of India but of the Empire. Lord Curzon said that the peace for which we were fighting must satisfy three conditions; it must be just, honourable and ensure the security of the world for generations from the horrors of future war. He hoped that neither the Allies nor neutrals would ever subscribe to a doctrine that an unjust peace was preferable to a just war, as the former would be the precursor of new and worse wars and be a victory for crime and a justification for renewed crime in the future. It was useless to discuss details of peace terms at present, as the voice of the guns drowned all else. The issue was becoming plainer every day. The duty of the Allied Press was to show our enemies that not only the Allied Armies, Navies and Governments, but the peoples of the whole civilised world were against them.

THE RAIDS ON PARIS.

London, May 16. A Paris official message states that the air raid alarm was sounded at ten o'clock this evening. The guns opened fire and defending aeroplanes ascended. No enemy machines reached Paris, but bombs were dropped on the suburbs. The "All clear" was sounded at midnight.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIAN DREADNOUGHT TORPEDOED.

A Successful Italian Venture.

London, May 16. An Italian communiqué states that an Italian officer and three petty officers entered the port of Pola and torpedoed a Dreadnought of the *Vittorio Veneto* class. The communiqué does not give any details. Seaplanes bombed Pola and brought down two enemy machines. They returned unharmed.

FUTURE OF PALESTINE.

What the Jews Desire.

London, May 16. Speaking at an official dinner at the Governorate of Jerusalem Dr. Weismann, explaining the aims of the Zionist Commission, said that Jewry was returning to Palestine to again create a great moral and intellectual centre. The Zionists desired to create conditions under which the development of the Jewish people would not be a detriment to any of the great communities already established in Palestine. All fears expressed openly or secretly by the Arabs that they would be ousted from their present position were unfounded. The Jews did not intend to take the supreme political power of Palestine in their hands after the war. Jews and Arabs alike had carefully watched the fates of Albania and Russia. Modern self-government needed a long and hard apprenticeship under trained and trustworthy teachers. The Zionists desired the supreme political authority of Palestine to be vested in one of the civilised democratic Powers to be selected by the League of Nations. This Power should hold Palestine in trust until self-government was practicable. Jewry would choose that Power and would announce its opinion thereon after the war. Zionists did not believe that the internationalisation of Palestine or any form of multiple political control could be tolerated. The Armenian massacres in the Caucasus and the recent Jewish massacres in Turkey showed that the Arab, Jew and Armenian must stand united in order to resist the forces of darkness and oppression which were threatening to overwhelm the civilised world.

BRITISH SUBMACHINES IN RUSSIAN WATERS.

Destroyed to Save Them from Enemy.

London, May 16. The Admiralty announces that seven British submarines, which remained in Russian waters, were destroyed by order between April 3 and April 8 owing to the German naval forces approaching Hanko. None fell into enemy hands. The guns in the vicinity of Hanko had already been dismantled. The Russians retreated after blowing up their four American submarines. The crews of the British submarines were removed to Petrograd. The Russian Admiral rejected a proposal to block the harbour by sinking ships in the entrance, but the destruction of the British submarines had an excellent effect, inducing the crews of merchantmen to destroy their vessels, which otherwise would have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

London, May 16. Reuter learns that all the British submarines in the Baltic were blown up before the Germans could get them and the officers and crews were safely landed.

KING GEORGE AND AMERICAN LABOURITES.

London, May 16. Their Majesties the King and Queen gave a reception at Buckingham Palace to the American Labour Delegation.

His Majesty, welcoming the Delegation, hopes that the delegates' opportunities of judging Britain's war effort would enable them to assure the people of the United States that we were doing and mean to continue doing our utmost. The King trusted that the lady delegates would be able to give a satisfactory report of the manner in which British women had come forward to replace the men and how efficiently they had carried on. His Majesty added:—"It has always been my dream, which the war has fulfilled, that the Anglo-American nations should work together in close and harmonious relations towards ideals of progress and civilisation common to both peoples." He hoped that after the war they should stand together. Mr. McCormick, one of the delegates, assured the King that the Delegation was impressed by the magnitude of Britain's efforts. He said America would not be behind in her contribution to the common cause.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

London, May 17. In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Hamer Greenwood, Mr. Walter Long explained that the Colonial Office was not consulted on the question of the creation of the Order of the British Empire, which arose out of considerations not connected with the Dominions or Colonies, but when it was decided to make use of this Order for the recognition of notable civilian war service in Britain he claimed that service of no less merit was being rendered in the Dominions, and the Premier allowed him to communicate with the latter and leave it to the discretion of the various Premiers to make such recommendations for these honours as they thought fit, or none at all.

GERMANY EXPECTING INDEMNITIES.

London, May 16. The German people are still led to expect a war indemnity. Speaking in the Reichstag, the German War Minister said Germany counts upon indemnities, while Count Westarp declared that only by indemnities can German requirements be met.

FUTURE OF BESSARABIA.

London, May 16. A message from Bucharest says that the Prime Minister, M. Marghiloman, states that Bessarabia in its entirety, excepting a slight rectification of the northern frontier, will be joined to Romania. With regard to the reparation of its combatants, the Government had always stated as our policy with the Allies

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

More Artillery Activity.

London, May 16. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We raided in the neighbourhood of Givelle and took a few prisoners. There is reciprocal artillery fire in the Somme and Aisne Valleys to the east of Arras and on the northern battlefield. Naval artillery is particularly great to the north of the Lys.

Bombing by Airmen.

London, May 16. Reporting on aviation, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says: We brought down eight aeroplanes on Tuesday and drove down another. Two of ours are missing. Bombing was commenced actively at night. Twelve tons of bombs were dropped on Monin, Chaulnes and Parcours and also on the station and little billets at Bapaume, on billets south of the Somme and the docks at Bapaume. All the machines returned. We successfully raided on Wednesday the railway station and sidings at Thionville and dropped twenty-four heavy bombs. Bombs were observed on the sheds and tracks. Four tons were hit at Carlsbuette and a factory alongside the railway was hit four times. All the machines returned, despite heavy anti-aircraft fire.

The French Front.

London, May 16. A French communiqué says that there is a fairly lively artillery duel in the sector from Hailes to Castel. There is great reciprocal artillery activity north of the Aire. Two German aeroplanes were brought down on May 12 and two more on May 14. One of our squadrons dropped 7,000 kilogrammes of projectiles on the railway station at Chatelet-sur-Escaut. The enemy bombarded the region of Dunkirk. There was slight damage, but no victims.

An American Communiqué.

London, May 16. An American communiqué says:—There is a marked increase in reciprocal artillery fire north of Toul and in Lorraine. Two American airmen felled three German machines on Wednesday.

French Recapture Hill 44.

London, May 16. Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing on May 15, in the evening, says:—The French have retaken Hill 44, the little eminence south of Digne-la-Ville commanding good observation over the flat country north of the Mont Cévennes of hills. The French counter-attack developed in a prolonged and desperate struggle, the fighting continuing in this region through the morning. The Germans several times previously tried to take the hill before they succeeded in pressing back the French by weight of numbers on May 13. The weather on the whole battlefield has become hot and sunny and the sky is adone with our airmen.

A Belgian Victory.

London, May 16. Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing on May 15, and describing the German attack on the Belgian front on April 17 in the region of Mariembourg, says that although the German proportion was three to one, the Belgian Division holding the sector defeated the enemy without calling for reinforcements from any quarter. In two hours the Germans had advanced 1,200 yards on the Ypres-Dixmude Road as far as Markebeek Bridge, where they were held up by Belgian infantry. The front flank was cut off from reserves by the artillery barrage and had no choice but death or capture. The Belgian victory was complete. The enemy lost three thousand men, besides eight hundred prisoners and one hundred machine guns. They are not likely to renew the experiment.

Eighteen Enemy Aeroplanes Accounted For.

London, May 17. A French communiqué says:—There is marked reciprocal artillery activity north and south of the Aire. Eighteen enemy aeroplanes were brought down on May 15 and four captive balloons were set on fire.

Belgian Hospital Bombed.

London, May 17. A Belgian communiqué says:—An enemy aviator dropped four bombs upon a hospital at Sogestade. The artillery action assumed a lively character, especially in the region of Pilkem.

Aerial Fighting.

London, May 16. Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on the 16th instant, says:—Most of the fighting during the past twenty-four hours has been aerial. Last night, taking advantage of the clear, moonlit atmosphere, the Germans carried out a series of bombing raids against the back areas of the Allied zone. Our aeroplanes were ceaselessly busy over territory where the Germans were thickest and where their communications are most vulnerable.

OUR BRAVE MERCANTILE MARINERS.

London, May 15. In the House of Commons, Sir Albert Stanley stated that 12,500 men of the mercantile marine had lost their lives in the war, but none had ever refused to sail when a vessel was ready. (Cheers). He announced that the King had approved that a badge should be worn by officers and men of the mercantile marine who had completed a further voyage after being aboard a vessel which had been sunk or damaged by a torpedo or mine. The badge would be in the form of a torpedo and would be worn on the cuff of the left sleeve. Bars would be added for subsequent torpedoings.

RELEASE OF COMBATANT PRISONERS.

London, May 17. The Press Bureau, in order to correct a misapprehension, has officially stated that the Government has for a considerable period advocated the release of its combatant prisoners of war for internment in a neutral country, but not for repatriation. It has been only possible to apply this policy to officers and non-commissioned officers because Germany has hitherto refused to extend it to privates. With regard to the repatriation of its combatants, the Government had always stated as our policy with the Allies

TELEGRAMS.

Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, May 16. The silver market is steady.

EMPIRE DAY "BISLEY."

Particulars of the Prizes.

Captain of teams are reminded that the closing date for entering teams is Tuesday next, May 21, at noon. The prizes offered are as follows:

Individual Scores.

First.—By His Excellency the Governor.

Second.—By the Hon. Mr. Gladwyn, C.M.G.

Third.—By Mr. N. J. Stabb, O.B.E.

Team Scores.

First.—By Mr. J. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Second.—By Mr. C. Thorne, Chinese Customs.

Third.—By a Sergeant, Police Reserve.

Rapid Shooting.

A Special Cup has been presented by the Officers, 7th Punjab and 18th Infantry for the best Rapid Shooting Team.

Competitions. British officials and Officers of H.M. Service attending the Meeting are invited to Tiffin on the Range. Drinks will however be supplied on cash payment only.

The assistance of six Officers as Register Keepers is asked.

Nominees should be sent to the Range Officer, Captain Stewart, Adjutant, H. K. Defence Corps.

Firing will commence at 9:45 a.m. sharp, and not at 9:30 a.m. as previously arranged.

In answer to enquiry, it is noticed that different Service Rifles may be used by any competitor in different categories. This is permitted under Condition 9 in the printed circular issued.

Daylight Armed Robbery.

A daylight armed robbery took place in Caine Road yesterday morning, just before eight o'clock, when six men were found in No. 51. They were first discovered

through one of the inmates hearing a noise, and two of them were armed with revolvers, two with pistols and the other two with axes, knives and pugiles. The robbers seized and bound all the inmates, who consisted of one man and his wife, two sons and two servants. The robbers then proceeded to ransack the house, stealing money and jewellery valued altogether at \$3,687. The men succeeded in making good their escape.

Death of Mr. J. Hutchings.

It is with extreme regret that we chronicle the death of Mr. James Hutchings, First Class Overseer of the Public Works Department, which occurred at the Government Civil Hospital this morning. Deceased, who was 50 years of age, had put in over fifteen years' service in the P.W.D., having arrived in the Colony in January, 1903. He was an extremely well liked officer, being most efficient and conscientious, and was highly respected by all who knew him.

Much sympathy is felt for the widow and daughter. The funeral takes place to-day, the cortège passing the Monument at 5 p.m.

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TO-DAY.

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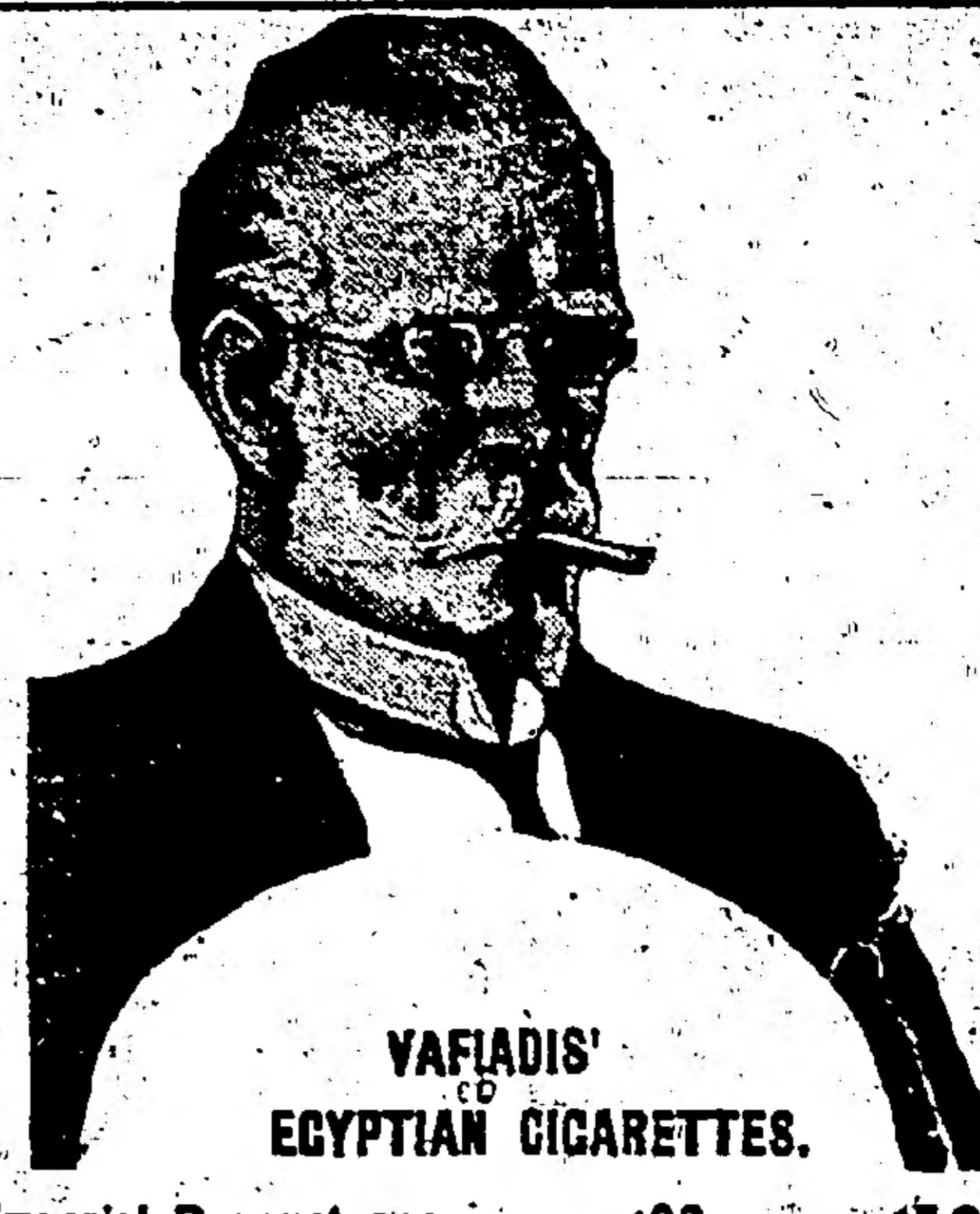
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Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
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Club Size	10	.40
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"	100	2.40
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These Hospitals are WONDROUSLY
FURNISHED AND EQUIPPED.

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CHICHESTER, SUSSEX, AND THE BLIND INFIRMARY, LIVERPOOL.

These Hospitals are WONDROUSLY
FURNISHED AND EQUIPPED.

GENERAL NEWS.

ALLEGED RAID ON

Not An Ill-Wind for London Compositors.
In "normal times" the London Society of Compositors has to deal with some 40,000 weekly reliefs during a year, and spends about £20,000 in unemployed benefit; in the three years preceding the war it averaged over £30,000 a year, exclusive of strike pay. Yet during the whole of last year out-of-work pay was drawn by only 23 members, who received altogether the trifling sum of £13 8s. 8d.

Tea Shop Frivolities.

Strange doings in a tea shop in Victoria-street, known as the Club Tea Rooms, were heard at Westminster, where the proprietress, Vera Edwards, was summoned for permitting disorderly conduct. It was stated that the police had had the place under observation for some time, and two officers who went there in uniform said that two waitresses told their fortunes by cards and addressed them as "Dess" and "Darling." There was singing and dancing, and for two small pots of tea, a small portion of toast, a finger-piece of cake, and a cigarette or two they were charged 7s. 6d., and no bill was given. The hearing was adjourned.

Stolen Trousser.

The theft of a trunk containing a bride's trousseau, jewellery, and some Treasury notes, by a temporary waiter, because he did not receive a tip at the wedding reception, was investigated at Maidenhead, when Joseph Austin Swinton was charged with the robbery. The contents of the trunk were valued at £135. The evidence of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Cohen was that on their wedding day they held a reception at Skindler's Hotel, where their trunk was in preparation for their honeymoon. Swinton asked Mr. Cohen for a tip to divide among the waiters, and mentioned that he had been wounded on active service. Later Mr. Cohen missed the trunk, and neither he nor his wife had seen it since. There were previous convictions against Swinton, and he was now sentenced to six months' hard labour.

Dr. Scott Holland Dead.

The death of Dr. Scott Holland occurred recently, at the age of 76. For the last eight years he had been Canon of Christ Church and Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, but most of his life was spent in London. Gladstone appointed him a Canon of St. Paul's in 1884, and he soon established a reputation as a most eloquent and inspiring preacher. Enormous congregations were attracted to the Sunday afternoon services at which he preached. An ardent social reformer, he was blessed with a keen sense of humour and freedom from convention. This gave rise to a riddle at Oxford: "When is a don not a don?—When he is Scott Holland." The Canon wrote much on theology, and was editor of the "Commonwealth." He also published a Life of Jenny Lind and a volume of autobiography.

At the Pistol's Point.

That he made a confession "at the point of a revolver" was asserted by the co-respondent in a divorce suit which came before Mr. Justice Horridge and a common jury. Sergeant William Bale, now of the Army Pay Corps, formerly of the Scots Guards, petitioned for a divorce from his wife, on the ground of her misconduct with a Post Office worker named William Butler. He also claimed damages. Hence his wife admitted having compromised herself, and so then bought out Butler at the Post Office, threatening to "wing his neck" if he did not confess. Butler gave him a written statement about his relations with Mrs. Bale, and in the envelope the witness found Treasury notes to the value of £25. On a later date Butler gave him another £25 and so on. The witness denied that he demanded £150. Butler's version, in evidence, was that the money was paid, and his "confession" made "at the point of the revolver." Bale demanded £150 and said he had a revolver in his pocket. He did not produce a weapon, but his pocket bulged out. The jury awarded Bale one farthing damages, but the judge held that there was condonation by the petitioner of his wife's misconduct, and he dismissed the action.

NOTICES.

Our terms make it easy to get a VICTROLA and we have styles to suit all. Prices from \$44 to \$363. 10% Discount allowed for cash with order.

MOUTRIE'S
VICTOR AGENTS.

Save Your Eyes

RIMLESS GLASSES
WILL ADD TO YOUR
APPEARANCE.**N. LAZARUS**OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, Queen's Road Central.**E. HING & CO.**SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.
25, WING WOO ST.
CENTRAL.
PHONE NO. 1116.

GENERAL NEWS.

Taxed Savings Bank Interest.

Although the interest on Savings Bank deposits is lower than that of War Loan, it is subject to income tax, while the Four per Cent. War Loan is free. A correspondent who thought the depositors were showing a more patriotic spirit by allowing their savings to remain in the bank wrote to the Postmaster General asking whether it would not be possible to exempt the interest from income tax, and the reply was that the question is "a very difficult one owing to its wide application."

A Tientsin Wedding.

A very pretty and popular wedding was solemnized at the Tientsin Anglo-Chinese College, on Thursday last, say the *P. & T. Times*, in the presence of a large congregation of friends and pupils. The contracting parties were Mr. Norman F. Keeler, of the staff of the College, and Miss Constance Davies, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Sidney Davies, of Blackheath, London, and sister of Mrs. R. E. F. Paull. The service was conducted by Dr. Lavington Hart, Principal of the College, and besides the staff, in their gowns and hoods, and numbers of local friends, many Peking friends attended the wedding. First Public Dinner with Cooper.

The first public dinner in London at which coupons were collected at the table was that of the Irish Club recently in celebration of St. Patrick's Day. When the meal course was served

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shemeen, CANTON. LUSTLEIGH 57 The Peak. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE &
FINANCE CO. LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Two MARINE ENGINEERS with shop experience to act as Workshop Foremen, also a Foreman Marine Boiler-maker and a Foreman Ship Carpenter to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to Z. Y. X. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICES.

SOUTHARD AND ROBERTSON'S

"MAGNETIC"
COOKING STOVESINSPECTION INVITED
MUSTARD & CO.,
4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.AGENTS IN FOOCHEW, AMOY, SWATOW AND CANTON.
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

FOR TIRED FEET.

Dr. Nelson's Absorbent and
Ventilating Loofite Socks.

BEING IMPREGNATED WITH ANTISEPTIC FOOT POWDER THEY CURE OFFENSIVE FEET AND ARE COOL IN WEAR.

FLETCHER & CO., LTD.
THE PHARMACY.

Telephone 345, 22, Queen's Road, Central.

FULL 1918
EQUIPMENT

DODGE
CARS
DUE EARLY
IN JUNE.

FOR PRICES & PARTICULARS, APPLY TO:

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

MACHINERY DEPT.

HONGKONG

NOTICES.

**NEW STOCKS OF
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
BOOTS & SHOES.**FOR SMART NEW SHAPES
IN WHITE FOR GENTLEMEN
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NOW SHOWING.

A CHOICE DISPLAY
OF MEN'S WEAR
AT

- SHAW'S -

FOR PRESENT SEASON.

THE MOST COMPLETE IN STOCK

IN THE COLONY.

INSPECTION INVITED.

J. T. SHAW
NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL

KALOTHERMINE.

A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, SPEAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL TREATMENT IS REQUIRED.

ANTISEPTIC AND ANTIPHLOGISTIC

Easy to use and entirely supersedes the old fashioned LINSEED POULTICES, BLISTERS, PLASTERS, ETC.

Sole Agents: **A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.** Hongkong & China

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for

Membership of the above

Association may be obtained

from all the Banks or from the

under-signed.

THE UNION INSURANCE

SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries &

Treasurers, Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

Mr. U. SUGA & Sons, 2 Queen's Road Central

Mrs. A. J. JUGA, 1 Queen's Road Central

Mr. H. MORITA, Duddell Street

Mr. T. TAKAYE, 1 Queen's Road Central

Mr. L. HONDA, 54 Queen's Road Central

Mrs. S. HONDA.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE
ASSOCIATION.

WE beg to notify the Public that we, the undersigned, being proper and fully certified members, have this day formed the above

Massage Association.

Mr. U. SUGA & Sons, 2 Queen's Road Central

Mrs. A. J. JUGA, 1 Queen's Road Central

Mr. H. MORITA, Duddell Street

Mr. T. TAKAYE, 1 Queen's Road Central

Mr. L. HONDA, 54 Queen's Road Central

Mrs. S. HONDA.

YOUR NAME

Blank forms have been sent to every known address. Please fill same and return to:

DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.

P. O. Box 431, 1 Queen's Road Central

or to KELLY & WALSH, 1 Queen's Road Central

Telephone 345, 1 Queen's Road Central

Superintendent

Imports and Exports,

Import and Exports Office,

Hongkong, 15th May, 1918.

D. W. TRATMAN,

General Manager

CARVALHO & CO.

NOTICE

CARVALHO & CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that MR. HENRY ARMSTRONG

AND HENRIKSEN CARTER

has this day ceased to be the

Manager of our business at

Hongkong and his authority to

sign our Firm Name has been

withdrawn.

Dated this 6th day of May,

1918.

CARVALHO & CO.

SODIUM TUNGSTATE
FOR SALE

DODGE

CARS



A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
TELEPHONE 436.

BIRTH.
MACKICHAN.—At 15, The Peak, on 17th instant, to Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Mackichan, a daughter.
DEATH.
HUTCHINGS.—On the 18th instant, at the Government Civil Hospital, James Hutchings, P. W. D., aged 50 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1918.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The fact that the question regarding the exchange of prisoners is again being seriously discussed will be received with general satisfaction, as their is, of course, very wide sympathy felt for the incarcerated, particularly for the non-combatants and those who have been interned practically since the beginning of the war. This satisfaction, however, will only be manifested in the event of a more equitable exchange being effected, for it would be intolerable if the Government should once again enter into so one-sided an arrangement as was agreed upon when the question was first considered. On that occasion, it will be remembered, the Germans, with characteristic effrontry, would not negotiate any such exchange except on the basis of something like four Britons for one German. The British people would, we feel sure, rather have no exchange at all, unless it is made on an equal numerical basis. The subject has again been given prominence by Lord Burnham mentioning it in the House of Lords. He pleaded that steps should be taken to exchange British non-com. and men captured in 1914 and 1915, especially in view of the fact that France and Germany had agreed to exchange war prisoners of over eighteen months' incarceration.

We are inclined to think that the general opinion would be favourable to such an arrangement being entered into on our part, always providing of course that the numbers were equal. The Government's attitude on the question was explained by Lord Hertford, who all along has been specially interested in it. His Lordship reminded his hearers that the Government's deliberate policy, so far, had been to refuse to exchangeable-bodied combatants on the ground that the more they exchanged the more they prolonged the war. No doubt such would be the case, but on the other hand if a "man for man" exchange were effected we cannot but think that it would be beneficial all round and no nation any the worse for it. France, it would appear, has recently entered into a new arrangement in the matter by which an exchange of no fewer than 330,000 prisoners would be concluded. As Lord Newton observed, the whole situation is thus in consequence very much modified. It is, therefore, particularly gratifying to find that the British Government is prepared to reconsider the question in the light of the Franco-German agreement that has just been ratified. The opinion was expressed by Lord Newton that if an Anglo-German agreement could be reached by which all combatants and civilians who had been in captivity for three years it would not be a bad bargain for us as the figures were approximately equal.

So far, the Government has not moved definitely in the matter, and it is probable that they will not do so until some tangible proof is forthcoming regarding the working of the new Franco-German agreement. Should it prove successful it is very likely that a similar arrangement might be entered into between ourselves and the Germans. No matter whether the question is left in the hands of the Government or the War Cabinet, the time seems to have arrived for some such action as that involved in the new Franco-German Agreement. When we consider the well-established fact that our prisoners in the German interned camps are in many cases most brutally treated, it is surely right and proper that the Government should take whatever opportunity that may present itself to gain them their freedom. Both France and Italy have been able to something in this direction, and surely it should not be difficult for the British Government to effect a similar arrangement. Lord Newton, it will be noted, points out that if an arrangement is possible whereby all combatants and non-combatants could be exchanged between ourselves and the Germans such a bargain would be perfectly fair, because the numbers would be about equal. Quite obviously the British Government is willing to come to an arrangement with the Germans and the matter therefore largely rests with them, for of course we cannot tolerate a one-sided arrangement, not even to avoid German brutality. There are other ways of coping with that. Meantime we can but wait patiently for development.

Shanghai's Example.

There have been great doings in Shanghai during "Tank Week," which was instituted for the purpose of securing further investments in British War Bonds through the China and Japan War Savings Association. A special tank was built for the campaign and this has been busy touring about the Settlement with appeals to the public to supply more silver bullets. The result has been simply wonderful, over three lakhs sterling being secured in six days. But the point which we desire to emphasize is that Shanghai has issued a challenge to "The Rest of China"—and surely Hongkong will not let it go wholly unanswered. A big advertisement in a Shanghai contemporary says:—"The Tank Committee has challenged the Rest of China to a friendly competition for pride of place in the Far Eastern Tank Week Campaign," and it is added that telegrams have accordingly been despatched to the foreign communities throughout China. Now, Hongkong may not have a part in this particular campaign, but what is to prevent it from having its own "Tank Week?"

Some Suggestion.

In Shanghai, the campaign under notice was inaugurated by the local War Savings Association for the express purpose of getting the public to take up more War Bonds. That is a lead which we in Hongkong might very easily follow. Here the War Savings Association does make periodical appeals to the public, but inasmuch as it still has plenty of war stock at its command, why should it not set out on some such special effort as Shanghai has been doing? To make matters more realistic, a task similar to the one which paraded the Colony on "Heath Day" could be provided and after its first day's perambulations it could be stationed at a convenient centre (who not the "finest site?"), being used as an office where subscriptions could be received. This would follow the lines of the "Tank" efforts at Home, and, if the matter were taken up with the same enthusiasm as at Shanghai, the result should be a big inflow into the coffers of the War Savings Association. All the necessary details of the Shanghai campaign are available, from the first day's auction onwards, and it should therefore be a relatively easy matter to organize such an event.

Hongkong may not be such a wealthy place as Shanghai, but we feel sure that a special effort would lead to the investment of a large sum in war stock which otherwise would not be secured. Anyhow, Shanghai has issued a challenge. Shall it be taken up?

British Financial Stability.

Yesterday's meeting of shareholders of the Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., the Chairman took occasion to refer to the many difficulties under which marine insurance companies labour in "these strange and twisted times."

Even to the ordinary laymen it must be obvious that, with the present perils at sea, companies of this type have big problems to face. Mention was made of some of these at yesterday's meeting, but of wider import still were the observations which were made concerning the soundness of this great British national asset of marine insurance.

It is, as Mr. Landale took occasion to point out, really remarkable that the existing conditions should have been witnessed so well, and it is a fact which must give very general gratification that British enterprise in this regard stands upon such a firm and solid basis.

One of the greatest things in this war, and one which has been of untold value to the Allies, has been Britain's financial strength and stability. And it is a matter upon which Hongkong can well feel proud that in the realm of insurance it is the home of great and wealthy companies which, by sound management, have contributed in no small measure to the unequalled position in which the Empire to-day finds itself.

DAY BY DAY.

TAKE YOUR TROUBLES TO A PHILOSOPHER WHO IS BIG ENOUGH TO POINT OUT THE FACT THAT YOU YOURSELF ARE TO BLAME FOR HAVING TROUBLE.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the second anniversary of the Russian entry into Ispahan (Persia).

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 1d.

Lease of Foreshore.

The Gazette contains details of proposed leases of Crown lands at Aberdeen comprising portions of the foreshore and sea bed. There are seven lots and the upset premiums total \$4,852.

To Perform Regular Military Duties.

It is notified that the Artillery Company of the Hongkong Defence Corps will be required to perform regular military duties, with effect from the 17th May until further notice.

The Colony's Health.

For the twenty-four hours ended yesterday, there were seven cases of spotted fever (five fatal), two of plague (non fatal), and one fatal case, each of diphtheria and enteric fever. All were Chinese.

The Examination Service.

It is notified that the Commodore has appointed Lieutenant Henry Forrester Mudie, R.N.R. to be Officer in charge of the Examination Service vice Lieutenant Frederick Medway, R.N., with effect from the 13th May, 1918.

Victoria Theatre.

In response to a general request the film "The Spirit of France" will be shown again at the Victoria Theatre on Monday night instead of "The Fatal Ring." Sunday night, therefore, will be the last night on which "The Fatal Ring" will be shown.

British War Work.

Special attention is directed to the fact that a series of British official films will be shown at the Victoria Theatre on Wednesday night, dealing with war activities in England. These films are, we understand, of great interest, and no doubt there will be a large attendance of the public. Details will be found in our advertising columns.

More Tigers?

Police Sergeant Ogg, in charge of the Au Tau police station, New Territories, has sent in a report to the effect that there are supposed to be several tigers in the Au Tau district, Pat Heung Valley. He says that several reports have been made by villages of heads of cattle being missing, and in some instances carcasses have been found on the hillside. A good look-out for the animals is being kept.

Remanded.

When charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a purse containing \$7.60 from the person of another Chinese, and also with being in unlawful possession of three umbrellas, a Chinese pleaded not guilty. The defendant was represented by Mr. E. Davidson, who applied for a remand. His Worship granted an adjournment until Tuesday next, fixing bail in the sum of \$270.

Dockyard Theft.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the theft of a quantity of copper from the Taikoo Dockyard. It was stated by an Indian watchman that the man was found trying to leave the gate with the metal concealed round his waist. Defendant's excuse was that he picked up the metal which dropped from another man's clothing in the queue which was leaving the works. His Worship adjourned the case until Monday morning.

Local Patent Process.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that, on the application of the China Sugar Refining Company, Limited, and of George Morrison Shaw, sugar refiner, and Hector McEwan McTavish of Victoria, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct that the said Company and George Morrison Shaw and Hector McEwan McTavish may use and publish in the Colony for a period of nine months from the 30th day of April, 1918, an invention for the manufacture, treatment and preparation of carbon for use in colourizing sugar solutions and in the clarification of sugar syrups without prejudice to the Letters Patent to be granted for the said invention.

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending May 25, 1893.)

The Dollar.

May 18.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 27s. 4d.

France and Siam.

May 19.—There is one feature connected with the threatened rupture between France and Siam that wears anything but a pleasant aspect; and that is the probable cutting off from Hongkong and Canton their usual rice supplies.

It is mainly from Cochin China and Siam that Southern China draws the vast quantities of that cereal which are annually consumed by its millions of inhabitants, and if Siam should really become embroiled with France it does not require any great amount of forethought to gauge how disastrously that event would affect places dependent upon Bangkok for their food supplies.

We learn on very good authority that the rice stored in Canton at the present time is only equal to an average three month's supply; and further, owing to the total failure of the crops in Kwangsi, large quantities of rice are being exported from Canton to that district, which hitherto has always had a surplus for the Cantonese market. There may not be absolute danger in the prospect now facing us, but it at least means such an advance in the price of rice that misery and privation are sure to follow, in the City of Rangoon, at all events.

The Tamchow Mines.

May 19.—It is interesting to learn that work at the Tamchow silver mines, near Canton, is still going on with promising and rapidly improving prospects, although of course on a comparatively limited scale for such a big concern. A large amount of money has been invested in this enterprise by some of our leading Chinese fellow citizens who have been patiently waiting several years for a favourable turn of the tide which is the hope of all investors in mines; and although preliminary operations cost enormous sums and official interference proved an almost insurmountable drawback, it is extremely gratifying to find that the untiring perseverance of the manager, Mr. Ho Amei, aided by the energy, skill and experience of Mr. Saum, the mining expert in charge at Tamchow, are likely in the near future to produce substantial results.

Usury.

May 20.—Amongst other possessions of which it might well be proud, Hongkong can boast the "boss" usurer of the East. A citizen in temporary difficulties applied to him a day or two since for a loan, for one night, of \$250, offering a fair percentage and securities valued at about \$275. The price of the accommodation was \$25. After this it would be an interesting sight to witness this gentleman going through the camel and needle set, before bargaining with Peter for a cheap horse and a back seat among the jazz!

Pawned a Body.

May 23.—On the arrival of a German steamer in Hongkong on Saturday from Shanghai, the water police as usual went aboard to see if there was anything to report, and were informed that there was a corpse on board, one of the Chinese crew having died suddenly a few hours before reaching Hongkong. The police accordingly gave the usual orders, and went shore to get a stretcher and other funeral appurtenances. On their return, however, they were told that friends of the deceased had removed the body for burial; and after further investigations they found that the corpse had really been taken ashore, not by friends, but by some needy persons who pawned it for \$30! Of course, among the Chinese, with their deep-rooted notions about burial, a corpse is good security for just as much as the bereaved relatives can possibly raise; and so in this case they were obliged to redeem their dear departed from where his uncaring friends had lodged him.

COMPANY REPORT.

British Traders Insurance Co., Ltd.

The report of the above Company, for presentation to the shareholders at the fifty-second ordinary meeting, to be held at the Company's Offices at 12.45 p.m. on Thursday, the 23rd instant, states:—

1918 Account.—After payment of the interim dividend of \$6 per share and the bonus of 20% to contributors passed at the last annual meeting and the transfer of \$191,000 to the credit of Investment Fluctuation Account, there remains a balance of \$872,175.47 as per annexed statement. The Board recommends that this sum be appropriated as follows:—

A final dividend to shareholders of \$6 per share on 24,000 shares ... \$144,000.00 An addition to the Reinsurance Fund of \$20,000 at Exchange 3/- ... 133,333.33 To write off Leasehold Property Account ... 49,000.00 To be carried forward to Underwriting Suspense Account to close the account for the year 1916 ... 554,842.14

\$872,175.47

1917 Account.—The balance of Working Account on the 31st December, 1917, was \$2,077,307.67 as per annexed statement. The Board recommends that an interim dividend of \$6 per share be paid to shareholders, absorbing \$144,000, and that a bonus of 20% be paid to contributors, absorbing about \$125,000, and that the remainder be carried forward.

Directors.—In accordance with Clause 79 of the Articles of Association Mr. W. L. Pattenden and Mr. A. Forbes retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—Messrs. A. H. Lowe and C. Barraud Brown retire, but offer themselves for re-election. P. H. HOLYOAK, Chairman.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. E. Ralphs state:—

No. 2 V.A.D. Thursday, May 23rd.—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Tuesday, May 21st.—1.15 p.m. Bandaging class.

No. 3 V.A.D. Wednesday, May 22nd.—2.30 p.m. Band Practice.

Thursday, May 23rd.—1.15 p.m. Band Drill.

Saturday, May 25th.—2.30 p.m. Band Practice.

No. 4 V.A.D. Tuesday, May 21st.—1.20 p.m. First Aid Class.

Thursday, May 23rd.—4.20 p.m. Bandaging Practice; 4.20 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

V. R. C. Bathing Raft.

May 24.—The V.R.C. has now provided a fine bathing raft, which is moored off the old and partially dismantled bath-house. Below the pontoon is most substantially built, while the upper fittings are on the same plan as in the "longshore dress-rooms." The raft is 50 ft. long by 22 ft. broad, with 18 bunks; and a fresh-water tank (to be filled from water boats) and a high spring-board are to be fixed shortly. Moored to the pontoon are 100 yards of rope, and a line to be used for the raft to be hauled ashore.

Germany, with touching solicitude, declares that she must

protect Russia against Japan.

We have heard something like

that just before.

Did not the German Emperor

order his forces to be

prepared to march to the

front?

Germany, with touching

solicitude, declares that she must

protect Russia against Japan.

We have heard something like

that just before.

Did not the German Emperor

order his forces to be

prepared to march to the

front?

Germany, with touching

solicitude, declares that she must

BILLIARDS.

The Military Amateur
Championship.

There was a large gathering at the V. R. C. last evening, when the final in the Military Amateur Billiard Championship of the Colony was played off. The finalists were Sergt. Major Anderson (Royal Engineers) and Lance Corporal Ellsby (R. G. A.). The former won fairly easily, scoring his 500 when his opponent's total was 359. Sergt. Major Anderson's biggest break was 45.

During the evening Sergeant Gill announced that a Challenge Cup had been given by Sir Paul Chater for the Amateur Championship and he was to have been present to have made the presentation to the winner, but ill health had prevented him from coming. It was Sir Paul's intention to present the Cup in future years.

In making the presentations, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn complimented the winner on his fine break, and said the table was a difficult one to score on, being slow. The play he had seen, however, was extremely good. Mr. Severn specially referred to the presence of Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt at the match. His departure was deeply regretted by everyone who had made his acquaintance.

Cups to the winner and runner-up were then presented, as were also the following:-

A prize for the biggest break in the Championship, presented by Lane Crawford and Co., won by Sergt. Sherratt A. S. C. (39), Sergeant Major Anderson already having a prize.

Third Prize.—Gunner Gregory 83rd Coy. R.G.A.

Fourth Prize.—Sergt. Barker, 87th. Coy R.G.A.

Votes of thanks were accorded to the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Sergt. Gill and Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt. Rousing cheers were given the latter as a farewell and all wished him good-luck.

HONGKONG TRADE.

Chamber of Commerce Report.

The fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, states:-

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—The depression continues and there is nothing of interest to report. Our latest quotation for cotton is 22/23rd.

Cotton Yarn.—A slightly better feeling prevails but sales continue to be made on a small scale at erratic prices. Quotations are:- No. 10s at \$178/208. No. 12s at \$187/210. No. 16s at \$212/225. No. 20s at \$215/240. Arrivals 500 bales. Sales 2,000 bales. Shipments 500 bales. Unsold stock 8,000 bales. Bargains 13,000 bales.

Baw Cotton.—With the exception of a few small lots of cheap Tonkin cotton done recently at about \$45 per picul, no business has transpired for some time past. Quotations are entirely nominal at \$48/58 for Indian and \$50/60 for China qualities.

Canton silk.—Messrs. Herbert Dent and Co. report under date of April 30 as follows:-Stock:- 2,000 bales (old crops). Market:-Silk. Our last circular was dated 6th Instant and since then our market has been quiet for Lyons. A better tone was noticeable for America and a fair amount of purchases were made. It is reported that the first crop will yield about 6,000 bales and the silk is clean and of good quality. Exchange was weaker at the beginning of the period under review but gradually advanced; and Frs. 4.43 and sig. 3/3 for 4 mts. were quoted on 23rd Instant, at the close it is weaker as per quotations given below.

Waste is quite neglected and apparently there is no market, therefore quotations are only nominal.

Woolens.—Nothing to report. Flour Market Report.—Stock: About 170,000 sacks. Quotations:-Japanese 2nd Patent, 3.60 per sack; Japanese 3rd Patent, 3.60 per sack; Japanese Straight, 3.60 per sack; Shanghai Flour, 3.50 per sack; Australian No. 1, 3.78 per sack; Australian No. 2, 3.60 per sack; Australian No. 3, 3.60 per sack.

Metal.—Market very quiet. Sugar—Market dull.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

DO YOU FIND IT HARD IN THESE TIMES TO GET ALONG?

How much harder would it be for your WIFE and CHILDREN to get along should you die?

A suitable Policy will set things right.

APPLY TO:-

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA,
12, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
F. M. WELLER, Manager.

FAIRALL & CO.

ARE SHOWING.

NEW VOILE FROCKS
BLOUSES
GOLFERS.

Children's & Ladies' Millinery of every Description.

PHONE 644.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

FAR EAST OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE CO., LTD.

WE beg to inform our Customers that our Kennedy Town Factory is now in full working order and we are able to undertake, as before the War, all kinds of ships' Repairs and Welding also to furnish Oxygen and Acetylene Gas in any quantity.

FAR EAST OXYGEN & ACETYLENE CO., LTD.,
FLOQUET & KNOTH
Agents.

1 Prince Building,
Hongkong, 14th May, 1918.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

s.s. "ECUADOR"

From SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, Consignees or cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns or the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignee or cargo are hereby informed that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Thursday, May 23rd 1918, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after 24th May, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

No claim will be recognized after the goods have left the steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godowns, where it will be examined on 28th May, 1918, at 10 a.m.

No claim will be recognized if filed after the 3rd June, 1918.

T. DAIGO,
Manager.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1918.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1918.

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY LIMITED.

The business of the manufacture and sale of ice and the business of cold storage hitherto carried on by the Hongkong Ice Company Limited has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the Dairy Farm Company Limited. Consequent upon such acquisition the name of the Dairy Farm Company Limited has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE COMPANY LIMITED" and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

M. MANUK,
Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD
STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

B. V. D.

loose-fitting

UNDERWEAR.

SHIRTS

DRAWERS

Knee length, loose fitting.

\$1.25

per garment

6 for \$6.75

UNION SUITS

Knee length.

Quarter sleeves.

\$2.50 per suit 6 for \$13.50

MACKINTOSH
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.
TELEPHONE NO. 29

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE
OUTFITTERS.

The house for the best selection of
SUN HATS.

PITH. RUBBER, FELT.
Smart and useful shapes stocked only
IN

SUPERIOR QUALITIES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
GLYN & CO'S. SUN HELMETS,
STRAW & FELT.
HATS.

COLUMBIA GRAMOPHONE
A perfect and complete instrument of Music at an exceptionally MODERATE PRICE
The instrument that never breaks down.



THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
16, DES VŒUX ROAD
TEL. 1322.

JUST ARRIVED.

A Fresh Consignment
of

BURGOYNE'S SPECIALLY

SELECTED BURGUNDY RESERVE
RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY.

5 cts.
Burgundy Reserve per case 12 qts. duty paid 24.00

" " " " 24 pts. 26.00

Claret Reserve " 12 qts. 24.00

" " " " 24 pts. L 26.00

SOLE AGENTS:

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
TEL. NO. 185. Wine Merchant
Hongkong.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 20th instant.

By Order,
A. B. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1918.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 20th instant.

By Order,
A. B. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1918.

SHIPPING

P.&O.S.N.CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1918.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES
TRANS PACIFIC LINES
TO -
CANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

SAILING ON OR ABOUT -

Monteagle	18th May	Monteagle	27th July
Empress of Japan	22nd May	Empress of Asia	-
Empress of Asia	-	Empress of Russia	-
Empress of Russia	-	Empress of Japan	11th Sept.
Empress of Japan	17th July	Monteagle	1st Oct.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailing and reservation of accommodation, also itineraries of trips and descriptive literature apply to:

P. D. SUTHERLAND,
GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGERS DEPARTMENT,
Phone 752.

HONGKONG

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.
APGAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.
Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable Route to America and Europe.
Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "ECUADOR" May 22nd.
s.s. "COLOMBIA" June 19th.
s.s. "VENEZUELA" July 17th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the engine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

These are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:

Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kamakura Maru T. 12,500	SAT., 25th May, at 11 a.m.
	*Tamba Maru T. 12,500	SUN., 26th May, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	SATUR., 15th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Shwah-wu T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 13th May.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBALOGA, TUESDAY 15, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, ASTORIA, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA CANAL.
BOMBAY, SINGAPORE, MALACCA & CALCUTTA

Omitting Shanghai & Moji.

Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C.-SEATTLE VIA MANILA, SHANGHAI, KACASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHA and YOKOHAMA.
Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Seva Maru," "Kashii Maru," & "Kaior Maru," each of over 30,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

* Fushimi Maru TUES., 11th June, at 11 a.m.
Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong. Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	18,000	24th May.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	8th June.
TEIYO MARU	22,000	22nd June.
SHIYU MARU	22,000	16th July.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINOS CHUZ, BAILEA, CALLAO, ARIKA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDINE ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KIYO MARU	17,800	15th July.
ANTO MARU	18,500	6th September.
SIPPON MARU	11,000	8th November.

These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers can travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of

saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Managing Agents.

HONGKONG, York Buildings.

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J. M. WALLACE, General Agent.

Phone 42.

GENERAL AGENT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

Agents.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel 1934.

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WORK OF THE WAR CABINET.

Illuminating Report for Last Year.

Not the least suggestive part of the War Cabinet Report for the year 1917 is a "chart showing the administrative organisation of the British Government and its development during the war." In some of its essential parts the organisation is, of course, a direct result of Mr. Lloyd George's reforms. In the inner circle of this diagram is the War Cabinet consisting of the Prime Minister and six other members. In the outer circle are the Dominions of the Empire, and from the United Kingdom radiate in lines the Ministers—29 of them—with the Food Controller and the Minister of Reconstruction as the outermost rays. It is worth noting, in parenthesis, that a Cabinet on the old lines would now contain thirty members.

The Imperial War Cabinet is superimposed upon the circle of the Dominions, and above all are the members of the Supreme War Council, Great Britain, France, Italy, United States. As wings on either side are the later Allied combination. There were fourteen States before Russia dropped out.

The volume is extraordinarily valuable, not so much for the information it contains, for nearly all of that may be found in Ministers' speeches and official reports, but because, in a space of 250 pages, is to be found a skilful review of the Imperial effort during a year which may well be the most memorable in history. No better example of lucid forecasting of events about which many people are still rather hazy can perhaps be given than the passages which describe the evolution of the Supreme War Council:

"From the beginning of the war conferences between the Allies have become steadily more frequent. This inter-communication developed very rapidly during 1917. A special Allied Mission was sent to Russia in January, to co-ordinate the preparations for the Allied offensive, but its plans were disorganized by the Russian Revolution. Immediately after the Revolution, however, a member of the War Cabinet went on a special mission of a political character to Petrograd, and this was followed by the visit of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Washington, after the entry of the United States into the war. This last mission developed into a permanent organization of considerable size. During the whole year, however, an increasing number of inter-Governmental and inter-Departmental conferences took place, both on diplomatic and military questions and on problems connected with the distribution between the Allies of imported supplies."

We know how this gradual integration of the alliance was brought to a climax towards the end of the year by the master stroke of the Rapallo Agreement. "The agreement provided for the formation of a Supreme War Council of the Allies, consisting of the Prime Ministers and one other Minister from each of the principal belligerents, which was to meet once a month in order to supervise the general conduct of the war. It further arranged that this Council was to be assisted by a number of military representatives sitting permanently at Versailles and advising it on all aspects of the war viewed as a single whole in the light of information derived from all nations and all governments. The first meeting was held in November 1917. Shortly afterwards the Naval War Council of the Allies was brought into being. During the year the democratic Alliance has thus acquired the rudiments of a permanent machinery."

It is in these calm and dispassionate terms that the volume is written. Even the chapters on "The Work of the Navy," "The Military Effort in 1917," "The Air Service," and "Munitions" provoke no rhetoric or fine writing, though the text might have pardoned it. How great the military effort was and what triumphs it achieved is only realized when one sees it, and sees it whole, reflected in these admirable pages. If any are disposed to feel daydreamed

TAIKOO CLUB.

The Election of Officers.

Mr. W. H. Prowse presided yesterday at the 57th half yearly meeting of the Taikoo Club held in the Club hall, and he was supported by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. B. S. and Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. B. Speirs.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Hon. Secretary, who next submitted the statement of accounts and balance sheet for the year ended March 31st, 1918, which received the approval of the meeting.

The Chairman said that the Club was in a very flourishing condition at the present time. They had a good cash balance in hand and the prospects of the coming season were excellent. The Club has now a first rate pavilion splendidly equipped, which was recently presented by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire.

The election of officers for 1918-1919 was then proceeded with, Mr. M. O'Brien being elected Hon. Treasurer and Mr. George Gerard Hon. Secretary. The President, Mr. G. T. Eddins, and Vice-Presidents, Mr. W. Murray Scott and Mr. J. Reid, were again elected. The other members of the Committee elected were: Messrs. W. H. Prowse, W. Hardwick, W. P. Seath, W. J. Eldridge, C. Dickens, J. Russell, J. McCobb and T. Bateman.

This was all the business.

about the deeds of the U-boats let them read this toxic summary of the matter:

"Yet, in spite of the insidious and far-reaching powers of the attack, its effect has been far below what the German people were promised. It may be stated that, whereas the German official figures for September claim 872,000 tons, they sank less than one-half of this amount of all nationalities. Yet, in September the overseas sailings of all ships were 20 per cent greater in numbers and 10 per cent greater in tonnage than in April. The net reduction from all causes to December 31, 1917, since the beginning of the war, of ships of over 1,600 tons on the official register is under 22 million tons gross, or 16 per cent. As against the mercantile fleet of the United States of America has very largely increased. During the greater part of the war period, it must be remembered, our ship-building resources have not been largely directed to merchant ship construction."

"The general result of the German attack, therefore, though serious enough, is far from unprecedented. In the two years after Trafalgar, when our command of the seas was unquestioned, we still lost 1,045 merchant ships by capture, and in the whole period from 1794 to 1815 we lost over 10,000 merchant ships. Nor should we lose sight of the very heavy losses sustained by the enemy in the present war. At the commencement of hostilities Germany had 915 merchant ships abroad, of which only 168 got home-safely; the remainder within a few days were cleared from the oceans, either captured or driven to shelter in neutral ports. In the aggregate the German mercantile marine consisted of over 5,000,000 tons of shipping; at the present time nearly half of this has been sunk or captured by ourselves or our Allies, while the bulk of the rest is lying ceaseless in harbour."

Now is this by any means the whole of the account, for the Admiralty have good reason to believe that since the beginning of the war between 40 and 50 per cent. of the German submarines which have operated in home waters have been captured, sunk, or otherwise destroyed. It is in this chapter that the author, whoever he may be, is tempted to leave for a moment the even tenor of his literary way, to pay tribute to the devoted services rendered by officers and men of the mine-sweeping and auxiliary patrol services. "The ruthless nature of the attack they had to meet, so far as quelling the spirit which the war had reawakened, seemed only to make it burn with greater ardour."

GERMANY AS I SAW IT.

HER PRIVATIONS AND HER MISERY.

By a New Zealand Ex-Prisoner of War.

I have recently had the rather

doubtful privilege of spending eighteen months in Germany. In these days Germany is an uncomfortable country for Germans—it is even more unpleasant for English prisoners of war. It is an experience that happily falls to the lot of only a few Englishmen, but some of us consider it an experience almost worth while.

The average soldier finds it very

hard to feel any real animosity against the Germans and Germany. To an ignominious peace? Is he not just as strong, even stronger, than he was two years ago—stronger in the territory she has gained: Rumania, Russia, Northern Italy? What about England and the submarine menace? Is not England just as badly off as Germany? Look at our food queues, and our shortage of meat and sugar and butter. We had no meat yesterday, and only half a pound of margarine each last week; and we only get an ounce of sugar a day. Isn't it terrible!

"Blighty" himself, are all part

of the day's work; he does not

have brother Boche for that. But

put him for six months in Ger-

many, and he will come out with a

hatred of the Huns and every-

thing Hunnish which he will

carry with him to his dying day.

And that is what makes being a

prisoner worth while.

Your prisoners of war know

only too well how all-important it

is that England and her Allies

should win this war. Give your

repatriated prisoner the choice of

returning to Germany or a clean

bullet—he will take the clean

bullet every time. But give him

the choice of staying in England

to see a patched up peace this

year, or of going back to German

imprisonment to await our final

victory ten years hence—he will

take his ticket for Holzminden. Nor is this mere personal animosity for ill-treatment of himself or his comrades. I am not allowed to speak of that, nor do I want now to do so. Your prisoner of war has seen the German as he is in his own country—he has come to know German ideals (if one may call them ideals) and to see what they have made of the greatest nation which the Continent of Europe has ever seen. And he realises that the German would make another Germany of England if he could, and that he will do so if we do not beat him in this present war.

During my eighteen months I

had, perhaps, a more varied

experience than the average

prisoner. I was in five hospitals

and five prison-camps, in ten

different parts of Germany. I

spoke to hundreds of Germans,

occasionally in English or French,

generally in my version of their

mother tongue. They were

doctors, nurses, officers, under-

officers, privates, clergymen (good

and bad), barbers (full of informa-

tion in their barbarous way),

civilians, men and little children.

I was for four months in a civilian

hospital, and in the whole

period from 1794 to 1815 we lost

over 10,000 merchant ships. Nor

should we lose sight of the very

heavy losses sustained by the

enemy in the present war.

At the commencement of hostilities Germany had 915 merchant ships abroad, of which only 168 got home-safely; the remainder within a few days were cleared from the oceans, either captured or driven to shelter in neutral ports. In the aggregate the German mercantile marine consisted of over 5,000,000 tons of shipping; at the present time nearly half of this has been sunk or captured by ourselves or our Allies, while the bulk of the rest is lying ceaseless in harbour."

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50 per cent. of the German sub-

marines have been captured,

sunk, or otherwise destroyed.

It is in this chapter that the author, whoever he may be, is tempted to leave for a moment the even tenor of his literary way, to pay tribute to the devoted services rendered by officers and men of the mine-sweeping and auxiliary patrol services. "The ruthless nature of the attack they had to meet, so far as quelling the spirit which the war had reawakened, seemed only to make it burn with greater ardour."

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whole of the account, for the

Admiralty have good reason to

believe that since the begin-

ning of the war between 40 and

50 per cent. of the German sub-

marines have been captured,

sunk, or otherwise destroyed.

It is in this chapter that the author, whoever he may be, is tempted to leave for a moment the even tenor of his literary way, to pay tribute to the devoted services rendered by officers and men of the mine-sweeping and auxiliary patrol services. "The ruthless nature of the attack they had to meet, so far as quelling the spirit which the war had reawakened, seemed only to make it burn with greater ardour."

Now is this by any means the

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

London, May 15. In the House of Lords, Lord Newton, referring to the Franco-German agreement regarding the exchange of war prisoners, mentioned yesterday, disputed the contentions that we should act similarly to the French Government. He took upon himself yesterday to suggest that some form of exchange might be found advisable by the Government and made a somewhat vague suggestion thereon, but the War Cabinet must decide the matter.

Lord Newton said one point of acute controversy between the Anglo-German Governments related to merchantmen captured on armed vessels, whom Germany was unwilling to treat as civilians. The Admiralty was not prepared to allow German merchant seamen to leave Great Britain until the matter was satisfactorily cleared up. There were 3,750 British civilian prisoners in Germany, including 2,690 seamen, while there were 21,000 German civilian prisoners in Great Britain. If an arrangement were possible whereby all combatants and non-combatants would be exchangeable the bargain would be perfectly fair, because the numbers would be about equal.

The "Times," commenting on Lord Newton's announcement regarding the exchange of prisoners, criticises the Government for failing to keep in touch with France and Italy on this very important question. It holds the War Office mainly responsible for "another very lamentable failure of cooperation between the Allies." It says the Government no longer withhold the evidence of the sufferings of the prisoners collected from British officers from Germany now in Holland, who are unspared in their effort to stir the country and demand more energetic action. The "Times" says it has been thought here that "conditions have lately improved but letters from officers prove that British prisoners in many camps in Germany are subjected to calculated inhumanity in pursuance of a deliberate policy of vindictiveness. The least evil is insufficient and bad food. Letters of officers contain proofs of sick men being driven to work of foully deficient sanitary conditions, of medical attention brutally denied, of men bullied and beaten by German officers, also by their guards, and of deliberate murder in many cases. The "Times" concludes: The country has shown great patience with the policy of this and preceding Governments in this matter. Plainly the time for patience has now passed. The case for action is overwhelming in view of what France has done.

GERMAN "IDEALISM."

London, May 15. What is apparently a campaign against the perils of international idealism is being conducted in certain quarters of Germany. The influential monthly "Sud Deut. und Monatsehe" devoted nearly the whole of its current issue to warnings against German dreamers, the principal articles being contributed by University Professors.

The "Times" gives a number of illuminating extracts therefrom. Professor Spahn, Roman Catholic Professor of History at Strassburg, says if Germany consents to any League of Nations she must lead it. He continues: The need of the present hour is not yet universal peace and the rule of law and freedom of the peoples, but clearness about the vital conditions of the German people as a State and about the full development of our own state of existence. If the dream of unity of the European peoples becomes a reality it cannot be based upon the equality of all. Peoples are made for equality just as little as individuals are. Unity must be based upon the leaders of the most efficient peoples and only a race so full of idealism as the Germans are capable of lighting the horizon of humanity with any idea so great and eternal.

Professor Ernest Haekel warns the Germans against Utopian imaginations of peace and refers to the Reichstag peace resolution of July last year as infamous.

Professor Wundt, Professor of Philosophy at Leipzig, says there can no longer be any question of "a renunciation of peace" — Professor Reiske, of Kiel, declares that the history of the world shows that the only Power that has won peace is the Power able to inspire the enemy by force of arms. The latest example of this was Brusilovsk. "The proper maxim for us is to extract from the situation as much material advantage as the military position permits."

The "Times," commenting, says these opinions show how far Germany is from contemplating any settlement compatible with the elementary first principles of the Allies and the United States. Hence "the trial of strength thus forced upon us will have to be fought out by sea and land."

AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

Some interesting Comment

London, May 15. The "Frankfurter" is of the opinion that it will be difficult to get Austro-Hungarian Parliamentary sanction for the new Austro-German alliance.

What Vienna calls the extension and deepening of the Austro-German alliance is the result of the meeting of the Emperor at German Headquarters commented on by the Anglo-French press as merely placing the seal on Austria's vassalage, making it forever impossible for the Habsburgs to reassert their independence and proving the hollowness of the idea of attaching any importance to separate Austrian peace offers. It is authoritatively stated in Paris that the French Government has always regarded Austria as having long lost her independence hence they never thought the Austrian Government, even if sincere, would have been able to conduct its peace offers to a profitable issue. It is believed in Paris that Germany will now attempt to secure more effective Austrian military assistance, but the internal difficulties in Austria, which a definite vassalage will only increase, will diminish the efficacy of such collaboration.

"Very Insecurely Based."

Amsterdam, May 15. The "Vorwärts," commenting on the new Austro-German alliance, says the recent conference at Headquarters whereat this was decided really dealt with the dynastic interest and the distribution of the Estonian, Lithuanian and Polish thrones, although none of these "free peoples" asked for a dynasty. The new alliance is very insecurely based, because the respective peoples have not been consulted. Moreover he points out that the Austrian popular assent is remote owing to the pan-German reactionary policy which has made Germany cordially disliked in Austria.

While German newspapers generally do not disguise their joy at the prospect of Germany solidifying her hold over Austria-Hungary, Viennese opinion regards the events with dissatisfaction, especially the Czecho-Slav deputies, who have already voiced their intention of very sharply opposing the renewal of the alliance.

Herr Harden, in an article in the "Zukunft" ridicules the dream of a Central Europe, especially the idea of eternal Austro-German friendship. He denounces the eastern treaties as against human nature and reason, declaring that the so-called Ukrainian bread peace is humbug.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE HIGH COMMAND IN FRANCE.

London, May 16. In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Oathwaite, Mr. Bonar Law stated that no change had occurred or was contemplated in the high command in France. Mr. Bonar Law strongly deprecated such questions, which he will decline to answer in future.

ANGLO-DUTCH AERIAL MAIL.

Amsterdam, May 16. The Chamber of Commerce is pressing the urgency of an Anglo-Dutch aerial post.

U. S. FINANCES.

Washington, May 16. Speaking in Congress Mr. McAdoo estimated the revenue for the current fiscal year ending June 30 at four billion dollars, mainly contributed by taxation. One third of the expense of the war in 1918 will be met by taxation and two-thirds by Liberty bonds. The income from excess profits taxes will yield \$3,775,000,000 which is \$345,000,000 over the estimates. The total internal revenue is expected to be \$3,643,000,000, including \$180,000,000 from Customs. There has been considerable discussion in Congress as to whether the new revenue legislation shall be taken up this present session.

MEN FROM THE MINES.

London, May 16. When the Coal Controller addressed the Miners' Federation, as cabled yesterday, many questions by the 138 delegates emphasized that the Military had taken the strongest miners. The Controller submitted a scheme for the Central Mining Mobility Bureau for more productive utilization of labour. Not a single delegate supported it and the conference collapsed.

WORKING CLASS HOUSES.

London, May 16. The Minister for Reconstruction has appointed a committee to investigate the desirability of establishing State and Municipal Housing Banks with a view to advancing funds to private persons and bodies for the provision of working class houses after the war.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, May 16. A wireless German official message says: During the repulse of the enemy attack northward of Kemmel a limited breach in our foremost lines remained.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The French captured prisoners and successfully advanced the line in local fighting northward of Kemmel.

LORD FRENCH'S SUCCESSOR.

London, May 16. In the House of Commons, Mr. MacPherson stated that no successor to Lord French has been appointed.

Mr. David Davies: Is the appointment of General Ian Hamilton contemplated?

Mr. MacPherson: I can add nothing to my answer.

RAID ON PARIS.

Paris, May 16. An air raid alarm was given at ten last evening, the all clear signal following at mid-night.

A second alarm was given at 1.30 in the morning and the all clear at 2.30.

INDIA'S LOYALTY.

Simla, May 16. As the result of the Delhi Conference the Provincial Governments have held meetings, unanimously reaffirming the resolution of loyalty and promising all possible aid. The Government of India has already decided to immediately recruit over half a million men and organize Central Provincial Publicity Bureaux.

GERMAN OPPRESSION.

Amsterdam, May 16. In the Reichstag, debating the estimates of the Department of Justice, the Socialist Cohn denounced the severity of the sentences for the strike disturbances whereby many men of noble character from Belgium and Germany are languishing in prison. Cohn was repeatedly called to order amid tumult.

PRUSSIAN SUFFRAGE.

Amsterdam, May 16. In the Prussian Lower House the Independent Socialist Hoffman taunted the Conservatives with flouting the Kaiser's promise as regards equal suffrage. Facing the members of the Right he continued: "What people abroad say does not trouble you. What the soldiers at the front will say you will know early enough. Reject equal suffrage and you will see the consequence."

BRITISH TRADE.

London, May 16. In the House of Commons, Sir A. Staney, introducing the Board of Trade estimates, estimated the imports of the United Kingdom for 1918 to be only half those of 1913. The fact that we were carrying on in such circumstances showed the marvellous resources of the United Kingdom. This was a very valuable lesson and should be born in mind after the war. We should not allow ourselves again to drift into so great a dependence on foreign sources. He foreshadowed steps for the reduced consumption of coal domestically and industrially next winter, the formation of a committee to determine priority in the use of coal industrially, the introduction of gas and electricity rationing and the licensing of the importation of foreign dye-stuffs for ten years. He emphasised that a large part of our trade had entirely ceased, namely trade with our enemies, also with Belgium and Rumania; also it had become necessary to concentrate ships upon routes where they could be used most advantageously. For example we had been compelled to transfer vessels from the eastern trade to the Atlantic. The industrial life of Britain had completely changed, but so far the aggregate industrial output was very little less than before the war, which was a very remarkable achievement. Labour had diminished; but the workers worked longer and harder and the methods of manufacture were very considerably improved. There were at least a million and a half more women workers to-day than before the war.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIA'S PEACE PROPOSALS.

London, May 16. An interesting debate took place in the House of Commons on the subject of the alleged proposals by Austria. Mr. Bunciman asked a series of questions regarding Emperor Karl's letter, quoted by M. Clemenceau, as cabled on April 9. He asked: Was it communicated to other Allies? Did the Premier inform the Foreign Office at the time that such letter had been shown to him? Was the subject dropped because France wanted the Alsace-Lorraine of 1814 or even 1790?

(Mr. Balfour's reply will be found in to-day's telegrams. — Ed. "H.R.T.")

SUEZ CANAL BRIDGED.

Cairo, May 14. The swing bridge across the Suez Canal at Kantara will be completed on May 15, affording direct railway communication from Cairo to Palestine.

GERMAN METHODS IN BELGIUM.

Paris, May 15. General Gillain, Chief of Staff of the Belgian Army, in an interview, shows the German propaganda methods in the Belgian Army to achieve peace. Belgian prisoners are taken to their families and for a few moments are allowed to abandon themselves to domestic joys. Photographs of these meetings are distributed numerously in the Belgian lines, with the words "Give up fighting and go home to your families. Then you will be happy." General Gillain says such temptations are constantly resisted. For four years the soldiers have been exiled and separated from their wives and families without news of their dear ones and knowing full well that the latter are the unceasing object of treacherous, hateful enemy machinations. Nevertheless their confidence in the future is unbounded.

AUSTRIA'S UNHAPPY CONDITION.

Rome, May 15. The gravity of the internal conditions of Austria is evidenced by the situation at Trieste, which was among the pre-war richest Austrian towns, rivaling in wealth and comfort Genoa and Marseilles. All classes of the remaining population of Trieste held a meeting demanding succor. The notice calling the meeting, which passed the censor, is eloquent of the prevailing distress. "Trieste is without reserves or resources. We refuse to die of starvation. Even people who were rich before the war now live by beggary from public charity. Malnutrition and hunger prevent the workers doing their daily tasks. They do not produce even half the pre-war output. Statistics of sick and dead are terrifying, but the City declines to become a cemetery. If the Government does not provide for the inhabitants they will not die of starvation but will prefer any other death."

THE COMING AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE.

London, May 15. Well informed observers are of the opinion that the Austrian blow against Italy may be expected at an early date. The project is generally believed to comprise a great invasion, with Milan and Brescia as the chief objectives; but the latter are only parts of a complex scheme to smash up the Italian army. Since the retreat of October the whole Italian strategic plan has been recast. The main defensive positions have been solidly held; but the Austrians now intend to strike against the remaining hundred and fifty miles of original flank along the mountain wall stretching from St. Elvio Pass to Monte Grappa. The enemy holds positional advantages.

BRITISH EXAMPLE TO GERMANY.

Zurich, May 16. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" contrasts very unfavourably the German system of financing the war with the British and says the latter is based on a wide distribution of the burden of taxation and rests on a much sounder foundation than the German financial policy, which is characterised by private egoism, petty fear of taxation, particularism and dilletantism. The journal concludes: The self-sacrificing heroism of the British taxpayer and the far-seeing statesmanship of the British Government ought to be an example and stimulus to Germany.

THE UKRAINE SITUATION.

London, May 15. German newspapers admit that the position in Ukraine is getting worse. The "Vossische Zeitung" says a state of war has been proclaimed in the Government of Jekaterinoslav, while a strong current is running against the new order in Odessa and Portava. The newspaper adds that there are several groups of Great Russian forces in the Don region.

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL FOCH.

London, May 16. Major General Maurice, in an article in the "Daily Chronicle," pays a tribute to General Foch and appeals to the British public to remember when they see our huge casualty lists that the German blow was designed to fall on the British, that General Foch's task is, while giving us the necessary support, to watch the enemy reserves and pursue his own. General Foch assumed his functions when the battle was at its height. The menace to Amiens was very real, yet the enemy had been checked. The Allied armies remain in direct touch. Amiens is still in our hands.

Major General Maurice met General Foch thrice since the German offensive and each time the latter looked younger and more vigorous and more confident. General Foch may be trusted to remain on the defensive not an hour longer than prudent generalship demands.

AIR-RAIDS AND GERMAN MENTALITY.

By Lieut. H. R. Wakefield. "Paris was again attacked will be on March 8th, as a reprisal for the enemy bombing of the open towns of Mainz, Treves, and Neisse, etc. — a munition factory made an easy target of attack."

Quite recently the Germans have invented a wonderful series of raids on Cologne, Dusseldorf, and other Rhine towns, which the Allies are supposed to have carried out at the beginning of the war, thereby causing the fall of air bombardment.

The first organized air raids of raids on the German public is in an extremely 'tender' condition. The authorities do not want to submit it to any further strain. The populations of England and France are more or less hardened and "accustomed" to air raids. Germany is doubtless aware that the present Allied superiority in the air has been achieved, without the great help that is coming from America, and without the expansion and re-organisation of the British air service which will shortly begin to take effect.

place in the annals of those towns. Their only chance of being believed is in the hypnotic influence which is mystically connected with repetition. Some men, if they hear a thing often enough, even though it be an absurd lie, are mesmerised into some vague belief in it. The Germans are aware of this. So they invent a simple, consistent little story, and repeat it without variation over and over again, knowing that a certain type of mind, overcome by sheer monotony, will at length be found repeating it also.

It was the same with poison gas, flame projectors, attacks on hospital ships, and that wonderful "invasion" of Belgium by a French aeroplane. One single fact, however, is decisive. At the beginning of the war Germany had a large number of machines whose only purpose was bombing towns, namely the military Zeppelins. The Allies amongst them only owned a few experimental dirigibles. The Zeppelin's raison d'être was the infliction of moral damage on civilian populations, and they were used for that purpose directly the war began.

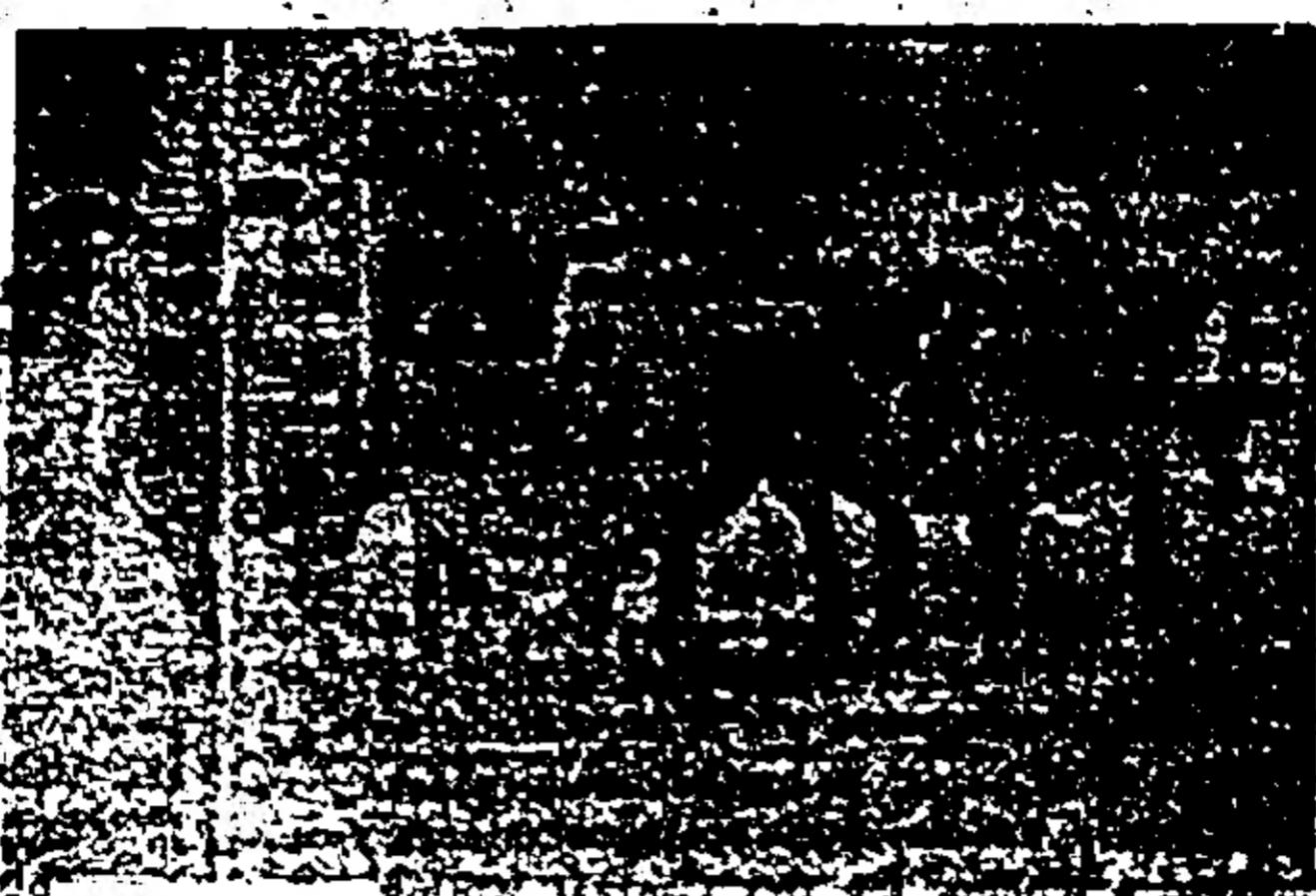
Had the Zeppelin not proved such a comparative failure, we should never have heard of these raids on Cologne and Dusseldorf. The man who invented the bullet which destroys them incidentally gave rise to all the great reprisal controversy. The Germans believed that in the Zeppelin they had a unique instrument for frightening civilians, and that they would score heavily by its possession. In those days they were not interested in the question of the initiation, but only in the justification of each raid. (They were not really interested in that, but for propaganda purposes they effected to be.) They continually pointed out, that under modern conditions it was impossible to distinguish between legitimate and illegitimate targets; that nowadays every inch of a warring country is a War Area, and that every man in it is, in a sense, a soldier. In those days the Allies had no effective instrument of retaliation.

But a great change has come about since then. The Zeppelin has failed, not entirely but comparatively. At the same time the Allies have gradually built up a potentially overwhelming air service. Now they have all the youth and resources of America at their backs, while the best human material in Germany is dead. In the air to-day, the Allies' position is brilliantly promising. Consequently the Germans would be well pleased if they could induce "Humanity" to step in and prohibit air raids on anything but actual war areas.

There is another reason. The Germans can certainly have the satisfaction of bombing London and Paris on the same night, but they know that the Allies have a better, if less spectacular prospect than that. The Allies can reach a score of large towns, each a centre of vast industrial activity. They can reach the St. Etienne and Manchester of Germany. Moreover, such a large choice of targets makes a satisfactory defence of each one almost impracticable. The absorption of men and material would be too great, if every large town within reach of the Allies' bombing machines were to have an adequate barrage and its own protecting squadrons. London and Paris are already terribly tough propositions, and will become more so. The Allies' targets are less spectacular, but more "remunerative" and less perilous. In time, with America's help (remember her fifty millions for aeroplane bombs alone) the Allies' air force must overwhelm Germany. (The Turks and Bulgars, and to a less extent the Austrians, are practically useless in the air.) Lastly, the German public is in an extremely "tender" condition. The authorities do not want to submit it to any further strain. The populations of England and France are more or less hardened and "accustomed" to air raids. Germany is doubtless aware that the present Allied superiority in the air has been achieved, without the great help that is coming from America, and without the expansion and re-organisation of the British air service which will shortly begin to take effect.

(Continued on page 12.)

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

IN the absence of Madame LILY who is at present on her way to Paris where she will personally select new Modes and Confections for the next winter and following Summer Seasons, Mrs. Aris will have charge of

THE MAISON LILY.

As it is desirable that in the interim an effective clearance may be made of all present stock, whether new or old, instructions have been given to sell when requested.

DRESS MATERIALS

by the yard. Corresponding concessions will be made in respect of the many other lines at present stocked at

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Advance in Price of Paper.

Representatives of paper-mill companies belonging to the Japanese Paper Manufacturers' Association met in Tokio recently to consider the question of raising prices. It was decided that the manufacturers should make no binding agreement to raise prices, but that any manufacturer might do so if this was necessary, owing to the increased cost of production. The meeting also agreed to endeavour to regulate the market by increasing the output of paper and restraining export, and to refrain from charging excessive prices. In spite of the protestations of anxiety for the healthy condition of the market, it is believed that price of paper will be raised by five to ten cent in Japan.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING

U.T.	3/116	10 d/s. San Francisco & New York	75%
Demand.	3/198	4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
30 d/s.	3/134	4 m/s. France	441
60 d/s.	3/116	6 m/s. France	446
Demand, Germany	—	Demand, New York	7454
U.T. Bombay	—	24 prizes	3/16
Demand, Bombay	—	24 prizes	3/2
U.T. Calcutta	—	15 prizes	3/2
Demand, Calcutta	—	15 prizes	3/2
U.T. Manila	—	15 prizes	3/2
Demand, Manila	—	15 prizes	3/2
U.T. Singapore	133/2	10 prizes	3/2
U.T. Japan	142/2	15 prizes	3/2
U.T. India	—	15 prizes	3/2
Demand, India	—	15 prizes	3/2
U.T. San Francisco & New York	74/2	24 prizes	3/2
U.T. Java	138	24 prizes	3/2
U.T. Marks	—	15 prizes	3/2
U.T. France	475	15 prizes	3/2
Demand, Paris	425/2	15 prizes	3/2
BUYING	—	103 prizes	3/2
4 m/s. L/C	2/24	103 prizes	3/2
4 m/s. D/P	2/23	103 prizes	3/2
6 m/s. L/C	2/36	103 prizes	3/2
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/34	103 prizes	3/2

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The closing date for sale of tickets is 12th June and the number of tickets now available for sale is rapidly becoming less, therefore if you have not bought all the tickets you require it is advisable to hurry up and tell your friends to do likewise.

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COURT OF DIRECTORS.



POST OFFICE.

Whit Monday, the 20th May, being a General Holiday, the Post-Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m.

There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pular Boxes.

The Mail Order Office will be entirely closed.

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colony in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Portuguese) will be suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three general deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. Sundays and Holidays noon.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs India, advises that:—The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Agra, Amritsar, Agra, Bagdad, Burn, Bursa, City, Fao, Eritrea, Nasiriyah, Qat, Salchuk, Shahr-e-Sherukh and Zurbir in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, hats, head-dresses and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Acre, Acre, Alawat or Marmarash by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs Tokio, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressees of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

* Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces) and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somal Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia has been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnanfu and Mengtze and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superimposed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

Parcel not over 1 lb. 90 cents.
Do. 1 lbs. 1.80
Do. 1 lbs. 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

OUTWARD MAIRS.

TO-MORROW.

Japan via Kow—19th May, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—19th May, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 21st May.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—21st May, 8 a.m.
Sandakan—21st May, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—21st May, Noon.

Shanghai and North China—21st May, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd May.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and S. America, and Europe, via Canada—22nd May, 8 a.m. Registration—9.45 a.m. Letters—10.30 a.m.

Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya and Port Buitenzorg via Batavia—22nd May, 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, 23rd May.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Taku—23rd May, 7 a.m.

Thien-tien—23rd May, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—23rd May, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 24th May.

Philippines Islands—24th May, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 28th May.

Strait Settlements, Ceylon, Burma, Aden, Egypt, and E. Afr.—28th May.

Registration—9 a.m. Letters—10.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—28th May.

WEATHER REPORT.

May 17, 12h 18m.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased slightly at Weihaiwei, and decreased slightly to moderately at other reporting stations. The anticyclone has probably continued to move north-eastwards, and a depression covers To-king.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.42 inch. Total since January 1st 1.82 inch, against an average of 1.97 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Districts Forecast

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock S. & S.W. winds, moderate to fresh; cloudy, equally and rainy.

2 Formosa Channel The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lantau The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Ha-pan The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. May 17, a.m.

Station Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind Force.

Woktow 5a 29.85 45 sun 1 b

Namuro 5a 29.85 45 sun 1 b

Habidate 5a 29.85 45 sun 1 b

Kochi 5a 29.85 45 sun 1 b

Nagasaki 5a 29.85 45 sun 1 b

Kejima 5a 29.85 45 sun 1 b

Osima 5a 29.85 45 sun 1 b

Ishigima 5a 29.85 45 sun 1 b

Bonin Is. 5a 29.85 35 91.ounce 4 cf

Wokhaw 5a 29.85 35 91.ounce 4 cf

Hankow 5a 29.85 35 91.ounce 4 cf

Kinkiang 5a 29.85 35 91.ounce 4 cf

Changsha 5a 29.85 63 100 osc 1 o

Shanghai 5a 30.43 58 100 osc 1 o

Guttaif 5a 29.78 68 90 osc 4 cf

Sharp P. 5a 29.78 68 90 osc 4 cf

Amyo 5a 29.78 68 90 osc 4 cf

Swatow 5a 29.76 72 95 osc 6 od

Taihoku 5a 29.76 72 95 osc 6 od

Taichu 5a 29.76 72 95 osc 6 od

Taiwan 5a 29.76 72 95 osc 6 od

Koashu 5a 29.76 72 95 osc 6 od

Pores 5a 29.76 72 95 osc 6 od

Canton 5a 29.76 72 95 osc 6 od

Hongkong 5a 29.76 72 95 osc 6 od

Gap Rock 5a 29.76 72 95 osc 6 od

Macao 5a 29.76 72 95 osc 6 od

Wuchow 5a 29.73 77 94 osc 4 cf

Patmo 5a 29.73 77 94 osc 4 cf

Bohlow 5a 29.71 77 94 osc 2 r

Tourane 5a 29.72 77 94 osc 2 r

C. St. J. 5a 29.74 77 94 osc 2 r

Aparri 5a 29.75 77 79 osc 4 b

Dagupan 5a 29.75 77 79 osc 4 b

Manila 5a 29.76 72 89 osc 6 b

Lagapati 5a 29.75 81 89 osc 6 b

Boilo 5a 29.74 77 89 osc 2 b

Surigao 5a 29.74 77 89 osc 2 b

Guam 5a 29.77 73 95 osc 2 b

Labuan 5a 29.77 73 95 osc 2 b

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

THE FRAWLEY COY.

TO-NIGHT

(Saturday,) 18th MAY.

"IT PLAYS TO ADVERTISE."

MONDAY 20th "KICK IN."

TUESDAY 21st "13th CHAIR."

WEDNESDAY 22nd "THE HOUSE OF GLASS."

THURSDAY 23rd "THE BOOMERANG."

FRIDAY 24th "TIGER ROSE."

SATURDAY 25th "SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPAPE."

Prices ... \$3, \$2 & \$1. Curtain 9.15 p.m. sharp.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT

THE FINAL EPISODES OF

"THE FATAL RING."

"The Crystal Maze." "The End of the Trail."

British Gazette No. 444.
American Gazette No. 53.

and HAROLD LLOYD in "Bliss."

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

NOTICES.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the FIFTY-SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, 1918, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December 1917, and of declaring Dividends etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th May to 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY.
per pro General Manager.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1918.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of

the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Large Dining Room on FRIDAY, the 31st May 1918, at 5.30 P.M.

Business—To confirm the Resolution passed on the 16th inst. as posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,

E. DES VŒUX.

Secretary.

Hongkong 17th May, 1918.

NOTICE.

A. B. MOULDER & CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

that Mr. M. C. OWEN, has resigned his position as Secretary of the above-named Company.

WONG OI KUT.

Director.